

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.
JAMES GORDON BENNETT.
PROPRIETOR.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.
All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York Herald.
Rejected communications will not be returned.

Volume XXXIV.....No. 173

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 22nd st., between 5th and 6th ays.—
EPOCH ARSEN.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Fifth avenue and Twenty-fourth street.—DORA—BLACK EYED SUSAN.
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—
MOTHER HERBERT.
WATERLEY THEATRE, 720 Broadway.—OLD CURIOSITY SHOP.
BOVEY THEATRE, Bovey.—STATE SECRETARY—FIELD OF THE GLOBE OF GOLD, &c.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 22nd street.—EAST LYNCH.
MILTON'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE SPECTACULAR EXPLORATION OF SIR RALPH BAILLO.
OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway.—HOOVER'S DIORAMA DOCK.
WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Thirtieth street and Broadway.—Afternoon and evening performances.
REYNOLDS OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th street.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, &c.
TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bovey.—COMO VOCALIAN, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.
THEATRE COMIQUE, 314 Broadway.—BURLESQUE, COMEDY BALLET AND PANTOMIME.
STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—GRAND CONCERT BY THE BEIGE CHORAL UNION.
CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th av., between 5th and 6th sts.—POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.
EMPIRE CITY RINK, corner 3d av., 5th and 6th sts.—SOMERSET IN MID AIR—FUGIO IN THE POST OFFICE.
HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—THE WATERSIDE BURLESQUE TROUPE.
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 48 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.
LADIES' NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 220 Broadway.—FEMALE ONLY IN ATTENDANCE.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, June 22, 1869.

THE HERALD IN BROOKLYN.

Notice to Carriers and Newsdealers.
BROOKLYN CARRIERS AND NEWSMEN will in future receive their papers at the BRANCH OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD, No. 145 Fulton street, Brooklyn.
ADVERTISEMENTS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS and all letters for the NEW YORK HERALD will be received as above.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

The cable despatches are dated June 21.
Several of the London papers have comments on the life and career of the late Mr. Raymond.
In the House of Commons it has been suggested to augment the military force in Ireland, to provide for the anniversary of July 12.
A report is current that the Cambridge boatmen intend withdrawing from the international boat race; Mr. Schneider has been re-elected as President of the Corps Légiatait.
The Great Eastern arrived safely at Brest, and the work of laying the cable has commenced, and is progressing favorably. A grand banquet was given on board at Brest.
Disturbances have again occurred in Milan, and severe measures will be adopted should they be renewed.

China.

Our Hong Kong letter is dated April 28. It is reported that twenty-nine articles embodying highly important concessions are to be added to the text of the Burlingame treaty. These are intended to afford greater protection and commercial facilities to foreigners.

South America.

Papers of April 21, direct from Lopez's headquarters, contain accounts of the movements of Minister McMahon on his first arrival at the camp, and also the speeches made by him and Lopez on the presentation of his credentials.
Our Rio Janeiro letter is dated May 25. It appears that the government, after sending Minister Webb his passports, recalled him and acceded to his terms in regard to the settlement of the Canada claims. The Emperor, in his opening speech to the Chambers, said nothing in regard to the emancipation bill, his Cabinet being thoroughly pro-slavery. Minister McMahon, it is stated by the British officer who brought despatches from him, had failed to deliver them because the allies fired upon his flag of truce.

Cuba.

In the case of the schooner La Hava the Spanish authorities have refused to take any action and she is being conveyed to Kingston, Jamaica, under charge of the war steamer Fernando Castoia, so that her case may be brought before the English courts.

Mexico.

The arrival of Minister Nelson has caused considerable excitement, and the old Mexican jealousy of the United States is again finding vent. Vega's movements on the west coast are causing some apprehension.

Miscellaneous.

The State Department does not sustain Mr. Webb in his unauthorized diplomatic imbroiglo with Brazil. He is believed to have been too hot tempered about the matter. It is said that during his entire term as Minister to that country he has shown a woful want of diplomatic tact, culture, and has several times brought us, very uselessly, on the verge of a quarrel with Brazil.
In the Census Committee yesterday Mr. Halldeman, a democratic member, incidentally brought up the question of apportioning the representation, and stated that the large Northern States, such as New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, will lose one or two or even three representatives if the fifteenth amendment is not adopted previous to the taking of the census in June, 1870. The reduction will be effected, he says, by the working of the fourteenth amendment, the negroes in those States not being allowed to vote, and therefore not being entitled to representation. The Southern States will probably not be affected.
A surveying party under Colonel Greenwood was attacked by Indians on Saturday in Western Kansas, but, being armed, drove off their assailants after inflicting heavy loss. Two of the surveying party were wounded. Spotted Tail is reported to have left his reservation with two hundred lodges, and probably is again on the warpath. The Sioux and Kois, on the Upper Missouri, are at war with one another, and in a recent fight the Sioux lost ten killed.
The printers' squabble still rages among the types in Washington, and several white compositors in the government printing office have resigned or been removed. Douglas, the first cause of all the trouble, remains quietly at work at his case.
It is now expected that Secretary Rawlins will modify his recent removal order by making it include about 100 clerks, instead of 400, as at first intended.
The bark Lucy A. Nichols has arrived at Key West from Havana, with the captain and six of the crew down with yellow fever.
Prominent merchants in St. Louis are favoring the transportation of grain direct to New York by ocean

steamer via New Orleans and the Gulf of Mexico, and have guaranteed the Grain Association against loss if they make the attempt.
The Cincinnati Base Ball Club defeated the Athletics, of Philadelphia, at the latter city yesterday, the score standing 27 to 18.

The City.

President Grant and family left the city very quietly yesterday morning for Washington.
Between five and seven o'clock last evening Señor Alfaro, Secretary of War of the Cuban Junta in New York; Colonel Ryan, James Peters, Abraham Ackerman and two other parties were arrested for alleged breach of the neutrality laws, in aiding and fitting out a Cuban expedition, and lodged in Ludlow street jail.

The funeral of Henry J. Raymond, late editor of the Times, took place yesterday at the church corner of University place and Tenth street. The church was densely crowded. Henry Ward Beecher and Stephen H. Tyng officiated in the pulpit. After the services were over the body was taken back to his residence and will be quietly interred in Greenwood Cemetery to-day.
Dr. Amand, charged with prescribing a fatal dose for the young man Strappe, who died in Bellevue Hospital on Sunday, was arrested yesterday. He denies all knowledge of the affair. The investigation will take place to-day.

The French man-of-war Jean Bart arrived in port yesterday, and is anchored alongside the Semiramis, below the Battery.
Seventeen of the yellow fever patients of the United States sloop-of-war Saratoga have been removed to the Quarantine hospital ship in the lower bay. The crew will probably be transferred to the gunboat Frolic, and continue on their way to Portsmouth, N. H.

The steamship Cimbric, Captain Haack, of the Hamburg American line, will leave Hooker at two P. M. to-day for Plymouth (England), Ocherbourg and Hamburg. The mails by her will close at the Post Office at twelve M.

The steamship Minnesota, Captain Price, will sail from pier No. 46 North river at three P. M. to-morrow (Wednesday) for Liverpool, calling at Queens-town to land passengers.

The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company's steamer North America will leave pier No. 43 North river at three P. M. to-morrow (Wednesday) for St. Thomas and Rio Janeiro, stopping at Para, Pernambuco and Bahia.

The stock market yesterday was irregular. At noon a very buoyant feeling existed, but under a return of activity to the money market there was a somewhat sharp decline in afternoon quotations. Gold advanced to 137½, and closed at 137½, a 137½. Beef cattle were in fair supply yesterday, and with only a moderate demand, the market was heavy and prices were somewhat lower, extra quality selling at 15½c, a 16c; prime at 15½c, a 15½c; fair to good at 14c, a 16c, and inferior to ordinary at 13c, a 14c. Much cows were slow of sale but unchanged in value. We quote—Prime and extra, \$90 a \$125 each; fair to good, \$75 a \$85, and inferior to common, \$45 a \$70. Veal calves were only in moderate request and prices were heavy at 10½c, a 11½c, for prime and extra, 9c, a 10c, for common to good and 6c, a 9c, for inferior. Sheep were but little sought after and the market was heavy at 7c, a 7½c, for prime and extra, 5½c, a 6½c, for common to good and 4½c, a 5c, for inferior. Lambs were lower, selling at from 9c, to 12½c, according to quality. Swine were quiet, and with large arrivals—being 13,232 head—the market was lower, prices ranging at from 9½c, to 9½c, for common to prime.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

General W. H. Bowers, of Chicago; E. R. Judson, of Syracuse; Alexander Bames of St. Paul, Minn.; D. Langdon, of Elmira; Austin Denham, of Hartford, and R. B. Bridges, of North Carolina, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

General A. S. Palmer, of Milwaukee; Colonel Jerome C. Davis, of California; Captain J. R. Love, of Philadelphia; Dr. H. E. Smith, of Birmingham; General A. Grover, of St. Louis; General Lawson, of St. Joseph, Mo.; Colonel J. H. Lathrop, of Illinois; James M. Moore, of the United States Army, and S. R. Ward, of West Point, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Dr. Harrison, of Baltimore; H. Wakin, of Savannah; J. A. Watson, of the United States Navy, and R. W. Warner, of New Orleans, are at the St. Denis Hotel.

J. G. Watson, of the United States Navy; J. H. Hall, of St. Johns, N. Y., and E. Valentine, of Charleston, are at the Charleston Hotel.
E. H. Hyde and C. E. Russ, of Boston, and A. J. Mason, of Philadelphia, are at the Westminster Hotel.

Colonel S. S. Williamson, of Chicago; Commander Kline, of the United States Navy, and W. H. Wallace, of Idaho, are at the St. Charles Hotel.
Ex-Senator James W. Wall, of New Jersey; W. E. Leroy, of Newburg, and T. Poulney, of Baltimore, are at the New York Hotel.

S. Roberts, of London; J. G. Chapman, of Havana, and E. D. Boit, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.
Senator Fenton, of New York; R. H. Pruyn, of Albany; Judge Schaefer, of New York; Captain J. B. Raymond, of Bordenstown, N. J.; S. R. Van Dusen, of Newburg, and Ex-Governor McCormick, of Arizona, are at the Astor House.

Prominent Departures.
Dr. J. A. Warren, for Philadelphia; Colonel Knowles, for Buffalo; Major A. Dickinson, for Scranton, Pa.; A. A. Fairbanks, for Troy, and Captain A. W. Allison, for Philadelphia.

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.—For some time past our correspondence from all parts of the world has been unusually full, very interesting and exceedingly instructive. Not confined to one section of the globe, our special agents, scattered over the whole universe, have enabled us to place before the readers of the HERALD the movements of peoples in lands remote from our own. India, Japan, China, Australia, as well as all the countries of Europe, have each in their turn been touched on, not by writers at points far removed from these countries, but from locations situated in the very midst of these nations. As the mission of a great paper should be to present the news of the world to its readers at the earliest moment possible, giving, as it were, a map of the daily events of the whole universe, the HERALD, as in the past, will in the future continue to pursue its policy of giving, together with its domestic reports and correspondence, the fullest and most reliable news from all parts of the world.

INDICATIONS IN SPAIN.—Bourbon conspiracy is announced, and Prim says that "the government must be hard, inflexible and even cruel in repressing disorder."

THE FRENCH TRANSATLANTIC CABLE.—The steamship Great Eastern left the port of Brest yesterday, engaged in the highly important work of laying the French Transatlantic Submarine Cable. She is bound for St. Pierre, Miquelon, a French possession lying off Nova Scotia. Should the "paying out" be successfully completed—as no doubt it will, utilizing the experiences of the past—both ends of the wire will be on French territory, and connections can be made afterwards to suit. The promise is hopeful so far. The more cables the better.

BLACKS STILL IN DEMAND IN THE SOUTH.—A Georgia editor is paying fifty cents a bushel for blackberries delivered on his farm, and in addition offers to furnish the blacks berries free of charge, provided they don't steal them.

"IS THE CARPET-BAGGER A HUMAN BEING?"—Asks the Richmond Whig. Set him upon an auctioneer's block and see how much he will bring.

The Confusion in Our Political Parties—Signs of a Presidential Scramble Race.

The signs of the times forebadow a Presidential scrub race in 1872. The republican party is falling to pieces, like the empire of Alexander after his grand winding up course of carousals in the debaucheries of Babylon. The democratic party, seedy and bewildered, is adrift, and all the isms of the last forty years, with some new ones, are coming into the foreground. The old republican party which came into power with Jefferson flourished say a quarter of a century, when, (in 1824) having no longer a regular opposition party to fight, it was broken up in the Presidential scrub race between Adams, Jackson, Crawford and Clay. So the republican party of the present time, which first distinctly cropped out in the anti-slavery third party vote which defeated Clay and elected Polk in 1844, we may say has fulfilled its term of twenty-five years, and having done its appointed work is falling into decay and dissolution.

The parallel will hold good in another relation. As the administration of Monroe was "the era of good feeling," so the administration of Grant is "peace"—"let us have peace." He goes for peace at home and abroad; he is not ambitious for another term, and he has no choice for the succession. He is content with his good fortune; he has done the best he could do for his party; he will execute the laws of Congress; he will not trouble himself with the hazards of any startling enterprises; he will "jog on—jog on" in a quiet fashion, enjoy his cigar when he can by the wayside, and leave Congress, his party and the succession to take care of themselves. If called upon to serve another term he will not decline; if called upon to give way he will gladly do so. He does not care the toss of a copper whether it is to be Grant or Colfax or Sumner, Butler or some new man not yet dreamed of for 1872. And so various radical leaders and aspirants are beginning to lay their pipe, and mine and counter mine for the succession. The do-nothing and care-nothing policy of the administration makes it "a free fight," and the weakness of the Cabinet leaves the balance of power among the party leaders in Congress.

But having nothing to rally upon, no stirring battle cry, no new issue touching the public pulse, the dominant party is beginning to dissolve, and all sorts of queer things are showing their heads or sprouting up in this stagnating morass of party politics. The women's rights people are forming a disturbing political faction, the temperance people are organizing for independent political action, the anti-Masons and other anti-secret society reformers are combining as if for another effort like that under William Wirt, of 1836; and there are not wanting signs of a religious Protestant coalition against the Catholics, somewhat analogous to the Know Nothing movement of fourteen years ago, which, culminating in "Live Oak George," "went up like the rocket and came down like the stick." Then, again, behind Mr. Sumner there is a republican movement afoot to capture the Irish vote on the Alabama claims, while in this city there is an active clique at work to capture the German vote on lager beer. But in numbers the most powerful, the movements of the Trades Unions towards a political combination of labor against capital are the most ominous. These Trades Unions have been wonderfully multiplied and extended within the last two or three years, and the eight hour law of Congress in regard to government workmen is a recognition of their political strength. They hold to-day the political balance of power in this country, and from present appearances, they are drifting into hostility to the negro equality programme of the administration.

All these movements are operating to the demoralization of the republican party, and the democrats, convinced of their own weakness, are looking hopefully upon these disorders in the enemy's camp. Some of the old copperhead leaders of the West, moreover, made wise from sore experience, are proposing to cast their dead men and dead issues overboard, and so to enlarge their articles of faith as to take in half the republican party. In the South they are outbidding the carpet-baggers for the negro vote, and in the East they are ready for anything which promises the overthrow of radical despotism. At the same time Chief Justice Chase, in his tour of the Southern States, is gaining golden opinions from all the anti-radical Southern elements, and, plank by plank, is building up a strong democratic platform for 1872. It is possible, however, that his good work in this direction will result rather in breaking up than in consolidating the democracy of the North, and in giving us two or three Presidential candidates instead of one from that side of the house; for in the great Tammany Convention the fatal objection to Mr. Chase was that his nomination, even if followed by his election, would be the dissolution of the party.

We have yet, however, three years to run to the next Presidential campaign, and the chapter of events in the interval may so change the grouping of the kaleidoscope as to render the success or defeat of the administration party a moral certainty. From the signs of the times, however, the two great parties will be broken up into factions, and the isms will be conspicuous among them, and factions and isms will be mixed up in the most amusing and ridiculous scrub race in all the ins and outs and ups and downs of American politics.

SOUTHERN IMPROVEMENT.—A Texan editor says he has just been luxuriating upon roasting ears of corn. In old times some Southerners would take another kind of ears, in slices, as they would raw tomatoes.

GERMANS IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—Our German citizens are making some agitation in regard to the public schools, and it is said their object is to have the instruction their children receive given in the German language. We hope this is not the case. Germans come here, we hope, to become American citizens, and they should at once adopt the language of the country. In case any of their children know only the German language, nothing in the school will be of so much value to them to learn as the English language. Let them learn that first, for all other learning is of less consequence to them.

Suspension of Diplomatic Relations Between the Government of Brazil and General Webb.

We hasten to inform our readers in the very beginning of this article that things are all right now. Webb and Brazil have embraced each other figuratively—indulged the kiss of peace in most voluminous despatches, and are this, no doubt, have danced a fandango of mutual delight at an imperial ball. How much better this than squinting at one another of a misty morning along the level top of mahogany stocked pistols with saw handles. A sore business that would have been for Brazil. For, of course, there would have been war, but that there is peace. You cannot live on middle terms with a man of Webb's mettle. If you will not embrace him you must blow his brains out. He will accept of nothing less. He likes the excitement of it. He has had his brains blown out now, to our positive knowledge, not less than thirty-seven and a half times. That, no doubt, accounts for the present difficulty; for he had so little brains left that he could not carry on the simplest negotiation without getting his dignity mixed up with it, and when Webb's dignity gets mixed up with anything there is an end to all progress. We are now so overpowered by our agreeable emotions in reflecting that there is not to be war between Webb and Brazil that we can only call attention to these eloquent words of our high metttled Minister: "Has no other nation but that of the imperial government 'just susceptibilities' to be offended? May not a republic boasting of its nearly forty millions of enlightened and intelligent freemen be as susceptible to contemptuous treatment as the 'imperial government' of Brazil, based upon the institution of human slavery? And is it not within the scope of possible conception by the present ultra monarchial and reactionary administration of Brazilian affairs that the undersigned, the duly accredited Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the republic of the United States, may have susceptibilities to be wounded quite as much entitled to consideration and respect as are 'the just susceptibilities' of the Minister of the 'imperial government' in Washington?" Everybody will perceive that Webb, in this passage, carried away by the fire of his fancy, forgot that he was a Minister and thought he was writing a slashing leader for the Courier and Enquirer. Would not Brazil have felt terribly when that number of the Courier and Enquirer came out?

The Cuban Junta—Fresh Arrests.

Half a dozen of the principal members of the Cuban Junta operating in this city for the liberation of the "once faithful isle" from Spanish rule were arrested yesterday evening under a United States warrant and committed to Ludlow Street Jail. They are charged with a breach of the neutrality laws in attempting to organize, "provide and prepare" a military expedition, having this object in view, at a moment when our government is at peace with that of Spain. The present accusation refers to the preparing of a new expedition. It would be useless just now to enter into any lengthened examination of the neutrality laws of nations, their intent and scope, the most enlightened legal minds differing widely as to the interpretation. The American government has ever respected its treaty and international obligations, without reference to technicalities; yet we know that abroad—in England, for example—the judicial authorities are not yet in complete agreement on the question whether the Alabama was a privateer or a regularly commissioned war vessel. The cases of these Cuban sympathizers may eliminate a point on which to base a clear decision so far as the United States Executive is concerned. A general good would thus be accomplished.

American Vessels Captured at Sea.

Our advices from Havana state that the American schooner Lahave had been captured in the sea passage between St. Domingo and the east end of Cuba. She was from Boston and laden with arms and ammunition, destined for Hayti or for the Haytian agents in Jamaica. She has been captured on the high seas and taken to Havana. It is not asserted that she had any expeditionary force on board, or that the arms were intended for landing in Cuba. Now, we wish to call the attention of the government at Washington, and particularly Mr. Fish, of the State Department, to these facts. Officially our citizens know of no war existing in those seas, for none has been proclaimed. In times when no war exists arms and munitions of war are legal objects of commerce, and American ships have the right to transport them. Will Secretary Fish endeavor to take an American view of American rights, and have this search and seizure on the high seas at once looked into? We know that his friends, the Spanish would-be rulers of Cuba, are in a good deal of trouble about their domestic affairs in that island, but we do not see that this should entitle them to plunder American citizens and refuse reparation. We trust Mr. Fish will find a little time to devote to defending our flag.

WALL STREET.—The elements of Wall street were in a state of comparative calm at the beginning of business yesterday—the "bulls" and "bears" watching each other, but seemingly disposed to take a rest after the wearying struggles of last week. The combative feeling was too strong, however, to allow a long truce, so they went at it again by noon, when the "bulls" were in the ascendancy. Then the "bears" resorted to their old trick of tightening money, and the "bulls" hauled off. The manoeuvres extended to gold as well as stocks; so that the battle field was not only an interesting but a diverse one.

A MODEL FOR THE NEW YORK POLICE.—The excellent order that prevailed in Boston during the late tremendous Peace Jubilee.

BRIBERY is not looked upon as a great offence in the South Seas. Some men expelled the Australian Parliament for bribery have been elected again and the bribers are set free by the judges. Apparently the South Sea men are the pioneers of progress in this—their conclusions, to be sure, are the same as ours, but they go to them more boldly—and this is something in their favor. Has the New Zealander who is to fish from London bridge bought his ticket yet, or will he travel as a deadhead?

The New Governor for Cuba and the Status of the War—A Question for the Administration.

Within the next three days the newly-appointed Captain General of Cuba will probably arrive at Havana. The personal character and impulses of a commander-in-chief always impress themselves on his forces and generally give a tone to the contest in which he is engaged. This, we doubt not, will be the case with the present new comer to America, and as the question in which he is to be engaged is an American one it becomes us to examine the new elements he brings to the field. The field itself presents a double question—that of the freedom of Cuba proclaimed by the patriots, and the less direct issue brought forward by the Havana volunteers in deposing the authorities sent from the mother country and demanding the installation of a new order of things in the remnant of Spanish rule.

General Caballero de Rodas is not an unknown soldier. His course in 1854, during some temporary disturbances in the peninsula, and more recently in the democratic disturbances at Malaga and Cadix, gained for him the epithet of "the butcher" from the popular voice, and it is said he likes the nickname. He is in the prime of life and physical energy, well skilled in his profession, and bears the reputation of being remorseless, cruel and vindictive. In civil life he has had no experience, and comes for the first time to administer a government around which gather many of the highest questions of international law and domestic policy. With these qualities we believe he will exactly suit the volunteers of Havana, and therefore anticipate that he will have no trouble from them on his arrival in Cuba. What effect on the military situation his advent will produce will probably depend as much on the question of resources as on that of personal qualities. On the character of the war now going on in that island we think his coming will produce a marked effect, and one that is worthy of every man's consideration.

The war in Cuba is being carried on by the Spaniards in a most relentless spirit. The wounded are slaughtered as they lie on the field, and all prisoners are reported to have been shot while attempting to escape. Spanish authorities claim that the patriots pursue the same practices, but recent advices from the field prove this to be so. The crime of General Dulce in the eyes of the volunteers was that he was too merciful to traitors, and in their view every man is a traitor who is born in Cuba. We may therefore believe that the coming of General Rodas will not add humanity to the struggle, and herein there is a point which nearly affects our own government. The events of every day are proving that our citizens are taking part in the war, in which the great principles involved address themselves to the American heart; and the great question forces itself upon the administration, in what light shall they be held, and what attitude will be assumed towards them by us?

Claiming as we do that the war is a just war, we hold that every American citizen has the right individually to expatriate himself and take a part in it. In so doing he accepts the wage of battle and the laws of war, and must abide by the result. Victory or death are free alike to come to him upon the battle field. His former government cannot interfere after he has left our shores to protect or shield him from them. But there is a duty which our government should perform, a step which it should take, and that is, it should see that the laws of war are respected and that the practices of the victor do not go beyond those justified by humanity. If Spain insists upon murdering the wounded, shooting prisoners and executing those who voluntarily surrender themselves, she places herself beyond the pale of civilized nations and merits the execration of the world. Let the government at Washington look to this, for the issue is coming upon them.

THERE is yellow fever on the schoollship Saratoga, now at Quarantine. Is it not a stupidity of administration that keeps a schoollship in fever ports in the fever season? Or is it part of our broad system of naval instruction to teach sailors how to die with yellow fever?

THE SOUTH IN CLOVER.—Among other crops reported to be unusually luxuriant in the South this season is the important one of clover. With the certainty of a fine corn crop and the prospect of an unusual cotton crop the Southerners can generally join in the old plantation refrain—
When the sun's gone down and the day's work's o'er,
Den we boys will live in clover.
Away! away! away! &c. &c.

CONSERVATIVE SKIES BRIGHTENING.—The registration in Virginia shows a largely increased white vote over the black.

THERE was a brakeman on top of one of the freight cars in the Erie smash who ran to the rear, leaping from one car to another as each went down the chasm, until he was saved on the rear car. Here is a fellow after Flak's own heart, possessing Flak's own talent. Flak has been doing lately the same feat. He was on a train that began to smash a while ago. He leaped from the Bateman bouffe car and Pike's Opera House to the Fifth Avenue theatre, then to "Patrie," then to "Lurline," then to two or three other bouffe companies, then to the Pacific Railroad, and now he may be saved on the Newport boat "with a band of music" from the grand jam, smash and universal wreck of the Jubilee.

BROOKLYN.—People from this city have gone to Brooklyn by the ten thousand, making their homes there, to escape the excessive rents and high prices due to our terrible taxation. Now Brooklyn property is taxed more heavily than city property, and is to be taxed more heavily still; whence we infer that the very rapid growth of Brooklyn must have some checks and stops, and that next year our superstitious thirty thousand will go to New Jersey or to Westchester county.

A SUGGESTION FOR VIRGINIA.—A Richmond paper suggests that on the day of election in Virginia men be posted at the polls to take down the name of every man who deposits a ticket. Lists of those names would be worth preserving. If the original were given what hosts of Catos, Pompeys, Cusars and other classical patronymics would be found!

Our Minister in Paraguay.

We some time since gave our reasons for believing that when Minister McMahon's despatches should come through it would be found that the only cause for the delay would prove to be the refusal of the allied commanders to permit communication. Such now turns out to be the case. They not only refused to permit despatches to pass, but fired on the flag of truce when it approached the allied lines. The reason given for this course is that they did not consider President Lopez as an enemy entitled to belligerent rights. On the arrival of the Count d'Eu, the new General-in-Chief of the allies, a more sensible policy was inaugurated, and as a result the despatches from our Minister at once made their appearance. As there has been so much contradiction in the papers here and throughout the country as to whether Mr. McMahon has been heard from or not, the public may be distrustful in the present instance. We will, therefore, say that we have received a package of Paraguayan journals direct from the Minister, who is residing at Piribebui and had been to visit Marshal Lopez at his headquarters in Piskysry. The question may, therefore, be considered settled. The news from Paraguay indicates the utmost unanimity among the Paraguayans in defence of their country. The official address of our Minister and the reply of President Lopez on the presentation of the credentials from Washington are given in another column to-day.

The Argentine Confederation.

We have received the address of President Sarmiento on the opening of the session of the Argentine Congress at Buenos Ayres. It is marked in the main with good taste and evinces a most praiseworthy spirit of public reform and improvement, though we cannot sympathize with the calling of President Lopez "the Paraguayan tyrant," nor do we so readily admit that the allies were "forced to fight" in a war which looks very much like an attempt at a division of spoliated territory. But in his domestic policy President Sarmiento has our sympathy and our approval. His zeal in constructing railroads, telegraphs and other public improvements has inspired his country with a new life, which is already producing wonderful results. As a consequence thirty thousand emigrants arrived in Buenos Ayres during last year, and one hundred thousand are expected to arrive in the present. President Sarmiento has introduced many things from this country, where he resided for some time as Minister, among which he cites the new weapons "of deadly precision," with which he hopes to roll back the tide of Indian war which has so long devastated the Argentine plains. The following quotation contains a reminiscence of Washington and a deduction which we regret to see:—"In that proud Capitol which, on a hill at Washington, raises its cupola to heaven as if in eternal record that the Congress of the nation is the supreme power, the people, when they mount its broad, marble staircase, pass between lines of armed guards who are there stationed to preserve that order due to the place and the majesty of the highest of powers. In the presence of Congress and the other constituted powers there is no people." The sentences were an incident of our civil war which we hope has passed away forever, and in this country we claim that Congress is but the representative and servant of the people.

IN BOSTON they complain that there were no pretty women at the Jubilee. Do they care for beauty, too? Are they not content with "intellect?" And are they not aware that feminine beauty does not coincide with masculine qualities?

ONE OF OUR READERS in Philadelphia alludes with surprise to the habit the Philadelphia papers have of copying HERALD matter by the column without credit. He will be less scandalized by the usage if he reflects that but for this there would probably be no Philadelphia papers. Papers are printed in Philadelphia principally to reproduce, at a cheap rate, the HERALD news—none the worse in that market for being a day older.

STUBBED—Carpet-baggers, by their colored friends in Virginia. One attempted to obtain lodgings at a respectable hotel kept by a colored man, when he was refused admittance, the black Boniface declaring that he only received gentlemen as guests.

THE SOUTH KNUCKLING AT LAST.—A Georgia editor who has been up in Northern Georgia reports the wheat crops to be fine and the villages pretty much deserted, as the farmers are "knuckling" to the harvest. That's the right sort of knuckling for the South.

CONGRESS AT LARGE FROM VIRGINIA.—It is proposed that a Congressman at large be nominated by the conservatives of Virginia. That is a good idea, considering there have been for so long a time so many Congressmen at home in the Old Dominion.

HURT.—A Western paper calls the radical protectionist charge that David A. Wells is bribed to give official reports for against protection as only a continuation of the old tactics of the other side. When the slaveholder could not answer arguments against slavery he used a bludgeon, and when the radical cannot answer the facts for free trade he takes the broad and easy resort of defamation. This charge hits and hurts, and the radical declines to continue the controversy.

THE ALLEGED POISONING CASE.

Arrest of Dr. Amand—Investigation Before Coroner Keenan.
In the case of James Strappe, the young man who died in Bellevue Hospital, as is alleged, from the effects of a dose of poison prescribed by Dr. Desire Amand, of No. 143 Bleeker street, nothing was done yesterday by Coroner Keenan, owing to the absence of the necessary witnesses. On the warrant issued on Sunday by Coroner Keenan, detective Woodridge, of the Sixth precinct, subsequently took Dr. Amand into custody at his place of business. On being informed of the cause of his arrest the accused positively denied all knowledge of Strappe or the cause of his sickness or death. Dr. Amand is a native of France and speaks the English language imperfectly, and it is possible that in writing the prescription for deceased (providing as wrote it at all) that he made a mistake and poison was put up by the druggist instead of the medicine intended. However that may be, the real state of facts probably will be developed during the investigation, which is named for to-day. It is said that the relatives or friends of deceased had called at the hospital up to last evening to make inquiries concerning him. Efforts are to be made to learn something respecting his character, past life, &c. in the meantime Dr. Amand, who is a practicing physician, remains in prison, awaiting the result of the inquiry.